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RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF LANCASTER, PA.

1912a

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RULES and REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER, PENN'A.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Board shall be a president, secretary, health officer, medical inspector and bacteriologist with such temporary assistants as may be appointed from time to time, the latter four not to be members of the Board but to be elected at such a time as the Board may provide.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the Board, preserve order, and perform such other duties as custom and parliamentary usage require.

SECTION 2. The secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Board. He shall be custodian of all the books, documents, records, furniture and other property belonging to the Board. He shall give proper and timely notice, in writing, of every regular and called meeting to each member of the Board, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned by the Act establishing the Board, or by these Rules and Regulations, or as the Board may, from time to time, direct. All communications from the secretary to the Board shall be in writing.

He shall promptly report to principals or superintendents of city schools, parochial and Sunday schools all cases of contagious disease existing in the neighborhood of the school or among pupils in attendance at said school.

He shall handle all moneys coming into the office from milk licenses, etc., and turn the same over to the City treasurer.

His salary shall be Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) per month.

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ARTICLE III.

HEALTH OFFICER.

SECTION I. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to attend the meetings of the Board; make a monthly report, in writing on the proper form, of the sanitary condition of the city, the number of complaints of nuisances (naming their kind and character); how many have been abated; and perform such other duties as the character of his office may require. The Board reserves the right to discharge said Health Officer, whenever, in its opinion, he neglects his duty, or shows want of efficiency in the discharge thereof.

It shall be his duty to investigate all nuisances that may come under his notice, or that may be reported to the Board, and secure their prompt abatement. He shall also see to it that all health ordinances of the city are enforced.

He shall placard all cases of communicable disease, according to the regulations adopted by the Board, shall enforce the quarantine, and perform necessary disinfection of premises.

With the medical insepctor, he shall be responsible for the enforcing of the milk regulations adopted by the Board, shall make regular inspection of milk depots, milks shops, dairies, green groceries, markets, slaughter houses and butcher shops.

When it may be necessary for him to proceed in a court of law in the discharge of his duties, it shall be done by action of the Board of Health or on an order signed by the President of the Board.

His salary shall be Seventy Dollars (\$70.00) per month.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

SECTION I. The medical inspector shall be the medical officer of the Board and shall work in co-operation with the health officer in the discharge of his duties in quarantine, abating nuisances, milk regulations, etc. He shall have active charge of the work of the Board in all epidemics.

He shall investigate all doubtful cases of communicable diseases and when necessary shall report to the health officer and have the quarantine regulations enforced and the premises placarded.

He shall perform the free vaccination for the Board and perform such other duties as from time to time the Board shall designate.

His salary shall be Thirty-five Dollars (\$35.00) per month.

ARTICLE V.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the last Thursday of each month at the Board rooms, unless otherwise ordered.

SECTION 2. Special meetings shall be called by the president at such time and place as he shall designate, whenever requested in writing by two members of the Board.

SECTION 3. A majority of the members of the Board shall, at any called or adjourned meetings, organize and constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business.

SECTION 4. The Board shall organize by election of president and officers at the first regular meeting held after the appointment of members.

ARTICLE VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 1. All meetings of the Board shall be called to order at the appointed hour by the president. In the event of his absence, a chairman pro tem shall be appointed.

SECTION 2. At regular meetings, the business shall be conducted as follows:

1. The secretary shall register the names of the members present.
2. Minutes of the last meeting shall be read for approval.
3. The minutes of the last special may be read for approval if called for.
4. Report of Health Officer and Medical Inspector.
5. Report of Secretary.
6. Report of special committees.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Adjournment.

ARTICLE VII.

Rules and regulations of the Board of Health, formulated and enacted by authority of, and in conformity with, the various Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the ordinances of the City of Lancaster, for the protection of public health.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

REPORTING OF BY PHYSICIANS. QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The rules and regulations of the Board of Health with regard to the control of contagious diseases shall be in conformity with the Act of Assembly, No. 658, May, 1909, as follows:

AN ACT.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That every physician, practicing in any portion of this Commonwealth, who shall treat or examine any person suffering from, or afflicted with, actinomycosis, anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken-pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), epidemic dysentery, erysipelas, German measles, glanders (farcy), rabies (hydrophobia), leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, pneumonia (true), puerperal fever, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid), tetanus, trachoma, trichiniasis, tuberculosis in any form, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping-cough, or yellow fever, shall, if said case shall be located in a township of the first class, a borough, or a city, forthwith make a report in writing to the health authorities of said township, city, or borough; and, if said case shall be located in a township of the second class, or a city, borough, or township of the first class not having a board of health or body acting as such, to the State Department of Health; upon blanks supplied for that purpose, in which report he shall, over his or her own signature, state the name of the disease, and the name, age, sex, color, nativity, and occupation, if any, of the person suffering therefrom, together with the street and house number of the premises in which said person may be located, or otherwise sufficiently designate the same, the date of the onset of the disease, the name and occupation of the householder in whose family the disease may have occurred, the number of children in said household attending school and the name or names of school or schools so attended, together with such other information relating to said case as may be required by said health authorities and the State Department of Health.

SECTION 2. Upon receipt by the health authorities of any township of the first class, borough, or city, or by the State Department of Health, of a report of the existence of a case of anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken-pox,

Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), erysipelas, German measles, glanders (farcy), leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid), typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough or yellow fever, the said health authorities, or the State Department of Health, as the case may be, shall quarantine or cause to be quarantined the premises in which such disease exists, and any person or persons who has or have been exposed thereto, in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations both of said health authorities and the State Department of Health; and shall post or cause to be posted in a conspicuous place or places, upon the premises in which said disease may be located, a placard or placards upon which shall be printed in conspicuous letters the name of the disease from which the person or persons in said house or premises is suffering, with the warning that the said premises are quarantined, and shall so remain until the quarantine is removed by said health authorities or the State Department of Health, and setting forth the requirements of this act, and the rules and regulations of said health authorities and those of the State Department of Health relative to said quarantine, and the penalties prescribed by law for violation of said requirements, rules, and regulations: Provided, That variola or varioloid shall be placarded as "smallpox," and that diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, and putrid sore throat shall be placarded as "diphtheria," and that scarlatina and scarlet rash shall be placarded as "scarlet fever;" and said placard or placards shall remain in place until the expiration of such time as may be determined by said health authorities or the State Department of Health, and shall be removed by a health officer after the restrictions prescribed by the rules and regulations of such health authorities and those of the State Department of Health, regarding the destruction and disinfection of infected bedding, clothing, and other articles which have been exposed to infection, and the disinfection of the house, premises, and persons, have been fully complied with: Provided further, That in addition to the placarding aforesaid, said health authorities may, for the purpose of enforcing quarantine regulations, place a guard or guards over said house or premises.

SECTION 3. No child, or other person, suffering from anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), Asiatic Cholera, smallpox, (variola, varioloid), typhus fever, yellow fever, relapsing

fever, or leprosy ,or residing in the same premises with any person suffering from any of said diseases, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school ; and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, or other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools; such exclusion to continue for a period of thirty days following the release, by reason of the recovery or death, of the person last afflicted in said premises, or his or her removal to a hospital, the removal of quarantine, and the thorough disinfection of the premises.

SECTION 4. No child, or other person, suffering from scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school ; and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, and other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from such schools; such exclusion to continue for a period of thirty days following the removal of quarantine and the disinfection of the premises wherein such child or other person shall reside ; and no child, or other person, residing in the same premises with any person suffering from scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash) shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial ,Sunday, or other school ; and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, teachers or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, and other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools, until the expiration of the quarantine period for the last person in the said premises so afflicted; provided the person or persons so afflicted has or have been properly isolated during the quarantine period ; otherwise, such exclusion to continue for a period of ten days following the removal of quarantine and disinfection of the premises, by reason of the recovery, death or removal to a hospital of the person last afflicted in said premises ; Provided, however, That any child or person who is immune from scarlet fever, by virtue of a former attack—this fact being attested by the attending physician—may, on an outbreak of the said disease in the premises in which he or she resides, be allowed, after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing, to remove therefrom, and take up his or her residence in other premises occupied exclusively by adults, and may, from and after ten days from such removal, be admitted into any of the said schools.

SECTION 5. No child, or other person, suffering from diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, or putrid sore throat) or residing in the same premises with any person suffering therefrom, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and the teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday or other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools; such exclusion to continue for a quarantine period of twenty-one days from the date of onset of the disease in the last person so afflicted, or for a period of fourteen days from the date of onset of the disease in the person last so afflicted, provided that antitoxin has been used for the treatment of the person or persons so afflicted, and for the immunizing of the inmates of the premises not so afflicted: And further provided ,That two negative bacteriological cultures have been secured from the diseased area of the person last so afflicted, on two successive days; said children or persons may, in either event, thereafter, upon the removal of quarantine and disinfection of the premises, be immediately readmitted to any of said schools.

SECTION 6. No child, or other person, suffering from measles, German measles, chicken-pox, or mumps, or residing in the same premises with any person suffering therefrom, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and the teachers of all public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday or other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children or persons from said schools; such exclusion to continue during a quarantine period of twenty-one days, and until the said quarantine is removed and the premises disinfected: Provided, however, That any child or person who may have been exposed to any of said diseases, owing to an outbreak thereof in the premises in which he or she resides, but who shall not have developed the same, shall be allowed, after taking a disinfecting bath and putting on disinfected clothing, to remove therefrom, and take up his or her residence in other premises occupied exclusively by adults, and may, after fourteen days from such removal, be admitted into any of said schools.

SECTION 7. No child, or other person, suffering from whooping-cough or erysipelas shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and the

teachers of public schools, and the principals, superintendents, and teachers, or other persons in charge of private, parochial, Sunday, or other similar schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from said schools, for a period of thirty days following the removal of the quarantine on the premises wherein such children or persons reside, respectively, and the disinfection of the premises, and of the person or persons suffering from said disease.

SECTION 8. No child, or other person, excluded from any school by the provisions of this act, shall be readmitted thereto unless he or she, or some person on his or her behalf, shall furnish to the principal, superintendent, or teacher, or other person in charge of said school, a certificate setting forth that the conditions for such readmission prescribed by this act have been complied with; which certificate shall be signed by a person to be designated for that purpose, in cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class, by the health authorities thereof, exclusively; and in townships of the second class, and in cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class, not having boards of health or bodies acting as such, by the State Department of Health; and the registry of all public, private, parochial, Sunday, and other schools shall exhibit the names and residences of all children and persons excluded therefrom or readmitted thereto, agreeably to the provisions of this or any other act of Assembly; and said registry shall be open, at all times, to the inspection of the city, borough, or township authorities and the State Department of Health, and their respective officers, and agents.

SECTION 9. Blanks whereon to make the reports and certificates required by this act shall be supplied, in cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class, by the health authorities thereof, respectively; and in townships of the second class, and in cities, borough, and townships of the first class, not having boards of health or bodies acting as such, by the State Department of Health.

SECTION 10. It shall be the duty of the health authorities of cities, boorughs, and townships of the first class, respectively, to furnish daily, by mail or otherwise, to principals, superintendents, teachers, and other persons, in charge of public, private, parochial, Sunday and other schools, a printed or written bulletin containing the name, location, and disease of all persons suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in sections three, four, five, six and seven of this act, upon receipt by them of reports of such cases from physicians, as required by section one of this act; and such bulletin shall be daily

OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

furnished to such persons in charge of such schools in townships of the second class, and in cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class, not having boards of health or bodies acting as such, by the State Department of Health.

SECTION 11. Upon the removal to a hospital or other place, or upon the discharge by the recovery or death, of any person or persons who has or have suffered from any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this act, all premises which have been occupied by the said person or persons while suffering from any of the said diseases shall be fumigated and disinfected; and bedding, clothing or other infected articles shall be disinfected or destroyed, at such time and in such manner as may be authorized and required by the health authorities.

SECTION 12. No person suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this act, nor any one who has charge of the person so suffering, shall enter any hired vehicle or other public conveyance, or permit any one in his or her charge who is suffering therefrom to enter such vehicle, without previously notifying the owner or driver thereof that he or she, or the person in his or her charge, is so suffering; and the owner or driver of such vehicle shall immediately provide for the disinfection of such conveyance, under the direction of the health authorities, after it has, with the knowledge of such owner or driver, conveyed any such sufferer.

SECTION 13. No person suffering from anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic), (cerebrospinal fever, spotted fever), chicken-pox, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), German measles, measles, mumps, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), smallpox (variola, varioloid), typhus fever, yellow fever, or whooping-cough, shall wilfully expose himself or herself in any street or public place or public conveyance, nor shall any person in charge of any one so suffering thus expose the sufferer.

SECTION 14. No person shall, without previous disinfection, give, lend, sell, transmit, or expose any bedding, clothing, rags or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any of the diseases mentioned in section one of this act: Provided, That such restriction shall not apply to the transmission of articles, with proper precaution, for the purpose of having the same disinfected.

SECTION 15. No person shall let any room, house, or part of a house, in which there has been a person suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this act,

without having such room, house, or part of a house, and all articles therein, previously disinfected to the satisfaction of the health authorities. The keeping of a hotel, boarding-house or apartment-house shall be deemed as letting a part of a house to any person who shall be admitted, as a guest, into such hotel, boarding-house, or apartment-house.

SECTION 16. The health authorities of the several townships, boroughs, and cities of this Commonwealth may, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to, establish additional rules and regulations regarding the isolation and quarantine of persons who may be suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this act, and for the destruction, disinfection, and fumigation of bedding, clothing, or other infected articles, and for the disinfection and fumigation of houses and premises, and for the carrying out of the provisions of this act, as they may in good faith declare the public safety and health demand; which rules and regulations they may, from time to time, alter or amend, but in no instance shall such rules abridge in any way the provisions of this act or the regulations of the State Department of Health.

SECTION 17. In the preparation for burial of the body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, glanders (fancy), bubonic plague, smallpox (variola, varioloid), yellow fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), relapsing fever, cerebrospinal meningitis (epidemic,) (cererbospinal fever, spotted fever), diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, membranous croup, putrid sore throat), tetanus, or leprosy, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or person acting as such to thoroughly disinfect and place such body within the coffin or casket in which it is to be buried within six hours after being first called upon to take charge of the same, provided said call is made between the hours of five ante meridian and eleven post meridian; otherwise, such body shall be so placed in such coffin, or casket, within twelve hours; the coffin, or casket, then to be closed tightly, and not again opened unless permission be granted by the health authorities, for special and satisfactory cause shown.

SECTION 18. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section seventeen of this act shall not remain unburied for a longer period of time than thirty-six hours after death, unless special permission be granted by the health authorities extending the time during which said body shall remain unburied, for special and satisfactory cause shown. The undertaker, or person acting as such, shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SECTION 19. All services held in connection with the funeral of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section seventeen of this act shall be private, and the attendance thereat shall include only the immediate adult relatives of the deceased, who may not at the time be under absolute quarantine restrictions, and the necessary number of adult pall-bearers, and any advertisement of such funeral shall state the cause of death.

SECTION 20. The body of a person, who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section seventeen of this act, shall in no instance be taken into any church, chapel, public hall, or public building, for the holding of funeral services. The undertaker, or person acting as such, and the sexton, janitor or other person having control of such church, chapel, public hall, or public building, shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SECTION 21. No undertaker, or person acting as such, at the funeral or burial of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section seventeen of this act, shall furnish or provide for such funeral or burial more than the necessary number of conveyances for such adult relatives as are mentioned in section nineteen of this act, and pall-bearers; and all such conveyances shall be fumigated and disinfected, at such time and in such manner as may be directed and required by the health authorities.

SECTION 22. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases mentioned in section seventeen of this act shall not be conveyed from any dwelling, or other building or place to any cemetery or other point or place, except in a hearse, or other vehicle used for the purpose of conveying corpses only, or in such vehicles as shall be satisfactory to the health authorities, and under such regulations as they may in any case adopt. The undertaker, or person acting as such, having charge of the funeral or transportation of such body shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SECTION 23. The health authorities of the several cities, boroughs, and townships of the first class, shall at the end of each week, and for the fraction of each week occurring at the end of each month, report to the State Department of Health, upon blanks supplied for that purpose, a list of all cases of communicable diseases mentioned in section one of this act, which have been reported to them during said period; which report shall contain the name of each person suffering there-

from, respectively, and his or her age, sex, color, and nativity, together with the name of the disease and the date of the onset thereof; and in the event of no reports of any of said diseases having been received by the aforesaid health authorities, respectively, during any said period, that fact shall be reported to the State Department of Health. All superintendents and other persons in charge of asylums, hospitals, or other institutions, located in townships of the second class, shall, at the end of each week, and portion of a week occurring at the end of each month, report to the State Department of Health, on blanks to be supplied for that purpose, a list of the inmates of such institutions, respectively, who may have suffered from any of the diseases enumerated in section one of this act, together with the above-mentioned data relative to each inmate, with the date of his or her admission to the institution, and the name of the city, borough, or township from which he or she was admitted.

SECTION 24. Any person who shall remove, deface, cover up, or destroy, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered up, or destroyed, any placard relating to any of the diseases mentioned in section two of this act, shall for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any person who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by this act, the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough, or township of the first class, or of the State Department of Health, or who shall interfere with the said health authorities or agents thereof in the discharge of his or their duties, as provided for in this act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein said offense was committed be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of the said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Any physician, undertaker, teacher of a public school, principal of a school, superintendent of a Sunday school, sexton, janitor, or any other person or persons, who shall fail, neg-

lect, or refuse to comply with, or who shall violate, any of the provisions of this act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein said offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty (\$20) dollars, or more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, to be paid to the use of said county or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 25. Section one (except the enacting clause thereof) and section two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the more effectual protection of the public health in the several municipalities of this Commonwealth," approved June eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and all other acts or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 14th day of May, A. D. 1909.

EDWIN S. STUART.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 658.

ROBERT McAFFEE.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PERIOD OF QUARANTINE.

Epidemic cerebro spinal fever.....	Indeterminate
Chickenpox.....	21 days
Diphtheria.....	21 days
When antitoxin is used for curative and immunizing measures,	
14 days.	
German measles	21 days
Measles	21 days
Mumps	21 days
Scarlet fever	42 days
Exclusion from school for child ill with disease to continue 18 days	
after removal of quarantine.	
Smallpox.....	Indeterminate
Typhoid fever.....	Indeterminate
Whooping cough	Indeterminate
Child ill with disease excluded from school for a period of 30 days	
after removal of quarantine.	

REMOVAL OF PLACARDS IN MINOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The Health Officer will remove placards from premises infected with chicken-pox, measles, German measles and mumps without notification from attending physician at termination of quarantine period of 21 days upon his determining that no further cases of said diseases exist on the premises.

REMOVAL OR DEFACING PLACARDS.

The head of the family occupying any house or premises upon or near which said quarantine placard or placards aforesaid may be placed shall be held liable for the fine or penalty provided by the Act of Assembly of June 18, 1893, in any case where such placard or placards are removed, defaced, covered up or taken down or destroyed with his or her knowledge or consent before the time provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Health.

HOUSEHOLDERS RESPONSIBLE FOR REPORTING CASES OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Wherever cases of contagious or communicable disease exist on premises without the care of a regular physician, the householder or tenant of such premises shall be held responsible for the reporting of the same to the office of the Board of Health, in accord with the rules and regulations of this Board for contagious and infectious diseases.

PLACARDING OF STORES ADJOINING OR CONNECTING WITH INFECTED PREMISES AND APARTMENT HOUSES.

Whenever scarlet fever or diphtheria exist on premises with a store adjoining or connected with such premises, or whenever in the opinion of the health officer or medical inspector such action is necessary for the protection of the health of the public from other communicable diseases, the entrance both of the store and dwelling shall be placarded.

In apartment houses where the infected apartments are separate from the rest of the apartment house, the placarding of the said apartments shall be deemed sufficient.

REGULATION OF HOME MANUFACTURING OR PARTIAL MANUFACTURE.

Before any firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of clothing, or other wearing apparel, cigars or cigarettes, umbrellas, etc., shall bargain or contract with any person, firm or corporation for the manufacture or partial

manufacture of any of said articles or goods, where the same are to be made in any kitchen, living room or bed room in any tenement house or dwelling house, said persons bargaining or contracting to make or partially make any of the aforesaid articles or goods, shall furnish to said firm or corporation with whom the bargain or contract is to be made a certificate from the Board of Health of the City of Lancaster that the said premises are free from any infectious or contagious disease, and the sanitary conditions of the same are such as to warrant the issuing of said certificate.

Said certificate may be revoked by the Board of Health whenever the exigencies of the case may require

The Secretary of the Board of Health shall notify said firm or corporation at once of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease upon any of such premises or of the general unsanitary condition of the same, such notice serving as a revocation of above certificate.

(Laws for factory inspection. Act of April, 1909.)

INFLAMMATION OF EYES OF INFANTS.

Should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, or swollen or reddened at any time within two weeks after birth, it shall be the duty of the midwife or nurse or other person having the care of such infant, to report in writing within six hours after the discovery thereof to the health officer, or legally qualified practitioner of the city in which the mother of the child resides, the fact that such inflammation or swelling or redness exists.

VACCINATION.

The Board of Health shall have the power to enforce vaccination and, according to Act of Assembly of June 18, 1895, all principals or other persons in charge of schools, public, private or parochial, are hereby required to refuse the admission of any child to the schools under their charge or supervision, except upon a certificate signed by a physician setting forth that such child has been successfully vaccinated or that it has previously had smallpox. Such certificate to be upon forms provided by said Board.

Whenever the Board of Health deem it expedient they may, with consent of the Sanitary Committee of Councils, enforce compulsory vaccination upon the citizens, or portion of the citizens, of Lancaster and may appoint a vaccine physician to fully carry into effect this part of this regulation.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

CESSPOOL AND PRIVY VAULTS.

In accordance with Section 61, Act of June 7, 1901, amended May, 1909, "No privy vault or cesspool for sewerage shall hereafter be constructed in any part of the city where a sewer is at all accessible, which shall be determined by the Department of Health; nor shall it be lawful to continue a privy vault or cesspool on any lot, piece or parcel of ground abutting on or contiguous to any public sewer within the city limits. The department or board or bureau of health shall have the power to issue notices, giving at least three months time to discontinue the use of any cesspool and have it cleaned and filled up.

No connection for any cesspool or privy vault shall be made with any sewer; nor shall any water closet or house drain empty into a cess pool or privy vault.

Privy wells and cess pools, whenever being within one foot of full, or shall, in any way, become offensive and dangerous to health, the contents must be disinfected and removed by the owner or agent thereof.

Cess pools and privy wells must, during the hot months of summer, be disinfected, and should the contents at any time be found dangerous to health by the health officer of the Board, he may direct it to be removed.

No privy well or cess pool shall be emptied at any time during the months of June, July, August and September, unless first condemned by the health officer.

Privy wells and cess pools shall at no time be emptied without first a permit is obtained to do so from the Board of Health.

The contents of privy wells and cess pools shall at no time be carried through the streets of Lancaster except in watertight vessels, and, previous to removal from the well, must be disinfected.

GARBAGE.

No house refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, or organic waste substance of any kind shall be thrown upon the streets or into gutters; but must be kept in closed and separate vessels from coal ashes and other material not subject to decomposition.

No garbage or other offensive perishable waste material shall be collected and carried through the city except in vessels watertight, and as near airtight as can be made, and no vehicle, vessel or receptacle shall be used unless first inspected

and approved by the health officer of the Board of Health; and no garbage or offal shall be deposited on any lot or open space, street or alley within the city limits, unless by special permission and under immediate direction of the Board of Health and its properly authorized officers.

No scavenger or collector shall be permitted to collect garbage and other offensive and decomposing offal in the same vessel in which coal ashes is collected.

UNSANITARY GROUNDS.

Any person whose grounds or premises shall be found unsanitary, offensive and dangerous to the health of the community, shall be compelled to place such grounds or premises in a sanitary condition; and, upon neglect or refusal, shall be subject to such fines and penalties as hereinafter prescribed.

Whenever premises or grounds become so unsanitary as to be so declared by the health officer a nuisance, and the owners or agents refuse to abate the same in the time specified by the health officer, he shall proceed to abate the same, and present a bill of charges, and collect the same as debts of like amounts are by law collectible.

No person or company shall erect or maintain any manufactory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive or deleterious odors, gas, smoke, deposit or exhalations are generated, within the City of Lancaster, or one mile thereof, without permission of the Board of Health; and all such establishments shall be kept clean and wholesome, so as not to be offensive or prejudicial to public health; nor shall any offensive or deleterious waste substance, refuse or injurious matter be allowed to accumulate upon the premises or be thrown or allowed to run, into any public waters, streams, water-courses, street, road or public place; and every person or company conducting such manufacture or business shall use the best approved and all reasonable means to prevent the escape of smoke, gases and odors, and to protect the health and safety of all operatives employed therein.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No person or corporation, without the consent of the Board of Health, shall build or use a slaughter house within the limits of the City of Lancaster; and the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meats, fish and birds, or other animal food, shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and continue their

wholesomeness as food; and every butcher, or other person, owning, leasing or occupying any place, room or building wherein any cattle, sheep or swine have been, or are, killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee or occupant of any room or stable wherein any animals are kept, or of any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room or building, stable or market to be thoroughly cleaned and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse and unwholesome and offensive matter, to be removed therefrom, at least once in every twenty-four hours, after having been used for any of the purposes herein referred to; and shall, at all times, keep all woodwork, except floors and counters, in any building, place or premises aforesaid, thoroughly painted or white-washed; and the floor of such building, place or premises shall be so constructed as to prevent blood or foul liquids, or washings, from settling in the earth beneath.

No blood-pit, dung-pit, offal-pit, or privy well shall remain, or be constructed, within any slaughter house. Any one offending against this rule shall be guilty of creating and maintaining a nuisance, prejudicial to the public health, and shall be required to remove the nuisance within ten days from the date of notice.

Owners, agents or occupiers of all slaughter houses are required, during the months of June, July, August and September, to distribute twice in each week not less than twenty-five pounds of Chloride of Lime about the premises, and, also, to remove the contents of any manure-pit or manure-pile on the premises, once in each week, the said manure-pits and premises being hereby declared to be nuisances prejudicial to the public health, unless subject to frequent disinfections and cleaning, as herein indicated.

Owners or occupants of slaughter houses shall dispose of offal and refuse by removal beyond city limits, or by cremation. The latter is strongly recommended as the most sanitary and efficient disposition of all offal and waste material.

LICENSE FOR SCAVENGER.

No person or company shall be permitted to engage in the business of collecting garbage and offal and removing night soil, without first obtaining a license to do so from the Board of Health.

The time at which all licenses shall terminate and at which time applications for renewal shall be made, when licenses will be re-granted, provided said applicants have previously complied with all the laws, rules and regulations of the Board

of Health governing such business, shall be April 1st of each and every year.

Any violation of these rules and regulations will subject the offender to prosecution at law, and, if licensed, the forfeiture of the license, and pay a fine of no less than Five Dollars (\$5.00) and no more than Twenty Dollars (\$20.00), which fines shall be collected as debts of like amounts are by law collectible.

All parties to whom licenses are granted shall be furnished with a copy of these rules and regulations, so as to prevent any excuse or plea of ignorance in the law.

NUISANCES IN GENERAL.

The Board of Health through its health officer shall have the power to make diligent inquiry with respect to all nuisances in any place whatever which are or may be injurious to the public health; to notify the owner or occupier of any premises to immediately remove or correct any nuisance injurious to the public health, which may create or cause the spread of disease, and if not so removed or corrected by such owner or occupier, to have the same removed at the expense of the owner of said premises to be recovered before any alderman; and any owner or occupier of any premises as aforesaid, who, after due notice, refuses or neglects to remove or correct any nuisance upon his premises shall forfeit and pay for every such offense a sum not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.)

Whenever any citizen of Lancaster wishes to give information of the existence of a nuisance in any part of the city, he or she shall be required to hand such complaint in writing over his or her own signature to the Secretary of the Board of Health—such complaint to describe the nature of the nuisance, the location and name of occupants, or of owner or owners of properties upon which it exists.

This regulation shall understand the term nuisance to include, as defined in city ordinance covering nuisances, improper disposal of slop water and house drainage, also closed gutters, filthy gutters, burying dead animals in streets or alleys or vacant grounds, except at a distance of two hundred yards from any residence or dwelling, and at a sufficient depth in the ground, depositing of rubbish, garbage, oyster or clam shells, in streets or alleys of the city or vacant ground, depositing of manure where it may become a nuisance in streets or alleys, dirty pens or stables, careless collecting of ashes or garbage, full or overflowing cess pools or privy vaults, the dis-

charge of any foul liquor or waste from distillery, soap boiler, tallow chandler or victualler—dirty slaughter houses.

It shall be unlawful for any person to erect or maintain any establishment for the purpose of grinding, storing, steaming or in any manner manufacturing bones.

The Board of Health shall have the power, after investigation, of declaring any condition a nuisance, which in their opinion may become injurious to the public health.

PROHIBITING SPITTING IN PUBLIC PLACES.

In accordance with Act 289, Sections 1 and 3, Laws of 1909, "It shall be unlawful for any person to spit on any public walk, or on the floor, platform, stairway or elevator of any railroad or railway station to which the public has access, or on the floor or platform or steps of any railroad or railway car or other vehicle, conveyance or common carrier used for the transportation of the public.

"Any person violating the provisions of the Act shall upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before an alderman be sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, such fine to be paid into the city treasury. In default of payment of such fine and costs, the offender shall be sentenced to be confined in the county jail for a period of not less than one day nor more than five days."

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF
HEALTH OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER, PA.,
REGULATING THE PRODUCTION AND
SALE OF MILK AND CREAM.

SECTION 1. No person or persons, firm or corporation, shall sell milk or cream in the City of Lancaster without first, annually before the first of July, making application to the Board of Health, which application shall set forth his, her or their name or names, together with the location of their route or place of business, and the name of the owner of and the location of the dairy from which they obtain said milk or cream, and such other information relating to the care of said dairy and the production and care of milk and cream as may be deemed necessary by said Board of Health; said application to constitute an agreement between the applicant and the Board of Health for the faithful compliance with all the rules and regulations of said Board; and obtaining from the Board of Health a license to carry on such business, which license shall be issued, on payment of fee of One Dollar (\$1.00), and shall be displayed in every store or wagon from which said milk or cream is sold.

SECTION 2. Each and every person or persons peddling milk or cream in the City of Lancaster shall have the wagon or other vehicle from which milk or cream is sold, enclosed and conspicuously marked, in plain letters not less than three (3) inches high, with his, her or their name or names and the number of the license under which said milk or cream is sold.

SECTION 3. No milk or cream shall be sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the City of Lancaster, unless each and every animal in the herds from which said milk or cream is obtained shall have been examined within one (1) year, to the satisfaction of the Board of Health, by a veterinarian or other inspector approved by said Board, such examination to include the tuberculin test, when such test may be deemed advisable or necessary by the Board of Health, and said veterinarian shall furnish to the owner or owners of said herds a certificate, on blanks to be furnished by the Board of Health, which certificate shall be sworn and subscribed to before a duly authorized magistrate.

SECTION 4. No person or persons, firm or corporation shall offer or expose for sale, sell, or have in their possession with intent to sell in the City of Lancaster, any milk or cream,

buttermilk or skimmed milk, to which has been added borax, boracic acid, salicylate of soda, benzoate of soda, sulphite of soda, formalin or formaldehyde, or any other chemical, compound or foreign substance, whatsoever, including ice or water. The percentage of fats in milk not to be less than three and one-quarter ($3\frac{1}{4}$) per cent., and that of cream not less than eighteen (18) per cent., and vessels or cans containing buttermilk or skimmed milk must be plainly labeled as such.

According to Section 5, Act May 15th, 1878, the addition of water or of ice to the milk is hereby declared an adulteration; that any milk obtained from animals fed on distillery waste or any substance in a state of putrefaction is hereby declared to be impure and unwholesome, and the sale of such milk in the City of Lancaster is unlawful.

SECTION 5. No milk or cream shall be sold or handled by any person or persons in whose family or residence there is a case of contagious or infectious disease, nor from any dairy or premises, on which such diseases exist, except by permission of, and in the manner prescribed by the Board of Health.

SECTION 6. No milk or cream shall be sold or exposed for sale in the City of Lancaster except from cows stabled under light, dry and well ventilated conditions and in all other respects conforming to the requirements set forth in the following rules:

RULE 1. Each cow shall have at least three (3) feet in width of floor space when fastened in stanchions, and in all cases where no adequate artificial means for ventilation are provided, each animal shall have an air space of at least four hundred, (400) cubic feet.

RULE 2. All stables for shelter of said cattle shall be provided with a tight, dry floor. The manure drop shall be water tight, and if constructed of wood shall be asphalted, tarred, or otherwise made non-absorbent.

RULE 3. The walls and ceilings of said stables shall be whitewashed whenever it may be deemed necessary by the Board of Health.

RULE 4. Manure shall not be allowed to accumulate in large quantities in stable yards, nor near the buildings where the cattle are kept, and when stored temporarily in such places it shall be removed once a week to a distance of at least ten (10) feet from said stable. The stable yard shall be drained and kept in a clean, dry condition, and no accumulation of household garbage, vegetable or other putrescible matter shall be allowed to remain, or decay, in said stable yards.

RULE 5. Cattle shall at all times be kept in a clean condition, and the udders shall be wiped dry and clean with a clean, damp cloth before each milking.

RULE 6. No milk or cream shall be sold or offered for sale, or distributed, in the City of Lancaster, obtained from any cow that has calved within five (5) days, or from a cow which will calve within twenty-one (21) days.

SECTION 7. No milk or cream shall be sold or exposed for sale in the City of Lancaster, except from cattle fed and watered under proper sanitary conditions; and all food given shall be good and wholesome and the water supply pure and free from all contamination by stable or household drainage.

SECTION 8. All milkers and other attendants employed in any dairy, the milk or cream from which is sold or offered for sale or delivered in the City of Lancaster, shall be personally clean and healthy, and before milking or caring for the milk or cream, their hands shall be washed.

SECTION 9. All milk pails, cans and other receptacles used for the production and transportation of milk or cream shall, before each use, be thoroughly washed with water and soap or soda and then scalded with boiling water or live steam, thoroughly aired and kept upside down in a cool place, and they must not, under any circumstances, be rinsed with cold water before using.

SECTION 10. No milk or cream shall be kept for sale or distribution, or handled, transferred to or from cans or bottles, or stored, in any stable or similar place, or in any room used wholly or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes.

SECTION 11. Milk or cream shall be stored or regularly mixed, cooled, or poured from cans, only in a room not directly connected with a stable or stables, provided with a tight floor and kept constantly neat and clean, the walls of the room being of such a nature as to allow easy and thorough cleaning.

SECTION 12. No water-closet or privy shall be in the aforesaid room nor in any room connected directly therewith, nor shall dogs or cats or other domestic animals be allowed in these rooms at any time.

SECTION 13. Whenever milk or cream is filtered or strained, cooled or stored in a room, said room shall be such as is described in sections 10 and 11.

SECTION 14. Milk or cream kept for sale in any store, shop, market, bakery, or other establishment, shall always be kept

in a covered cooler, box or refrigerator, properly drained and cared for, and while therein shall be tightly covered or closed, and only in such location and under such conditions as shall be approved by the Board of Health.

SECTION 15. All cans, bottles, or vessels of any sort used in the sale, delivery or distribution of milk or cream to the consumer must be cleaned and sterilized (boiled, baked, scalded or steamed) by the dealer before they are again used for the same purpose and bottles must not be filled with milk or cream except at the dairy or milk depot from which distribution is made.

SECTION 16. Under no circumstances shall a milk or cream dealer in the City of Lancaster, or his or her employees, take from a quarantined house any cans, bottles, etc., or enter such a house for any purpose whatsoever without written permission from the Board of Health. Milk dealers serving such families are required to leave milk in vessels provided by householder, the use of these regular distributing bottles being contrary to law, and before such bottles left in said houses can be used again a special permit must be secured from the Board of Health.

All previous Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health governing the production and sale of milk and cream are hereby repealed.

Any person or persons who shall violate any section, or part thereof, of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health, shall upon conviction therefor, before a duly authorized magistrate, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00), nor more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), and in default of the payment thereof, with costs, shall undergo imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days.

